

WASHINGTON STAR

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ROLL CALL VOTE ON THE TREATY

Associated Press

Here is the roll call on the 68-32 vote by which the Senate approved the treaty that turns over U.S. control of the Panama Canal at the end of this century.

Democrats For: (52)

Abourezk, S.D.; Anderson, Minn.; Bayh, Ind.; Bentsen, Texas; Biden, Del.; Bumpers, Ark.; Byrd, W.Va.; Cannon, Nev.; Chiles, Fla.; Church, Idaho; Clark, Iowa; Cranston, Calif.; Culver, Iowa; DeConcini, Ariz.; Durkin, N.H.; Eagleton, Mo.; Glenn, Ohio; Gravel, Alaska; Hart, Colo.; Haskell, Colo.; Hatfield, Mont.; Hathaway, Maine; Hodges, Ark.; Hollings, S.C.; Huddleston, Ky.; Humphrey, Minn.; Inouye, Hawaii; Jackson, Wash.; Kennedy, Mass.; Leahy, Vt.; Long, La.; Magnuson, Wash.; Matsunaga, Hawaii; McGovern, S.D.; McIntyre, N.H.; Metzenbaum, Ohio; Morgan, N.C.; Moynihan, N.Y.; Muskie, Maine; Nelson, Wis.; Nunn, Ga.; Pell, R.I.; Proxmire, Wis.; Ribicoff, Conn.; Riegle, Mich.; Sarbanes, Md.; Sasser, Tenn.; Sparkman, Ala.; Stevenson, Ill.; Stone, Fla.; Talmadge, Ga.; Williams, N.J.

Republicans For: (16)

Baker, Tenn.; Bellmon, Okla.; Brooke, Mass.; Case, N.J.; Chafee, R.I.; Danforth, Mo.; Hatfield, Ore.; Hayakawa, Calif.; Heinz, Pa.; Javits, N.Y.; Mathias, Md.; Packwood, Ore.; Pearson, Kan.; Percy, Ill.; Stafford, Vt.; Weicker, Conn.

Democrats Against: (10)

Allen, Ala.; Burdick, N.D.; Byrd, Va.; Eastland, Miss.; Ford, Ky.; Johnston, La.; Melcher, Mont.; Randolph, W.Va.; Stennis, Miss.; Zorinsky, Neb.

Republicans Against: (22)

Bartlett, Okla.; Curtis, Neb.; Dole, Kan.; Domenici, N.M.; Garn, Utah; Goldwater, Ariz.; Griffin, Mich.; Hansen, Wyo.; Hatch, Utah; Helms, N.C.; Laxalt, Nev.; Lugar, Ind.; McClure, Idaho; Roth, Del.; Schmitt, N.M.; Schweiker, Pa.; Scott, Va.; Stevens, Alaska; Thurmond, S.C.; Tower, Texas; Wallop, Wyo.; Young, N.D.

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Bank Company Admits Giving Airplane Rides to Rep. Flood

By Dan Church

Special to The Washington Star

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — First Valley Corp. — parent company of First Valley Bank — has admitted improperly providing free rides on corporate aircraft to Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa.

At the same time the company admitted reimbursing unnamed bank officers for \$12,000 in political contributions in the period 1971 to 1975. Bank officials refused to say whether any of the money went to Flood.

John R. Howell, president, yesterday said at an annual stockholder meeting "sensitive payments" had been uncovered in an internal investigation begun in February.

THE INVESTIGATION was started in response to allegations that First Valley had given Flood \$40,000 to \$50,000 in bank stock to expedite a 1973 merger with State Bank of Eastern Pennsylvania in Kingston, Pa.

The charges were made by a former Flood aide, Stephen Elko, to federal prosecutors who are investigating possible political payoffs to Flood and other congressmen.

The bank will file a final report on payments with the Securities and Exchange Commission within two weeks and findings will be turned over to "the appropriate authorities," Howell said.

Howell said the investigation covering the period 1971 to 1977 did

not uncover any "credible evidence" to support Elko's charges. But, he added, it did determine that the Luzerne County congressman on several occasions was allowed free use of a corporate aircraft.

THE PROBE also uncovered \$11,000 "in other payments which we suspect were probably improper," Howell said. No payments have been made over the last two years, Howell reported, since he was brought to the bank as president.

An aide to the congressman quoted Flood as saying, "In view of ongoing investigations I have no comment on the matter at this time."

Frederick Banyard, senior vice president for finance at First Valley, who conducted the internal investigation, said the bank has not determined whether the SEC filing will name the political candidates who received contributions or list payments made before 1973. "It is not required (by the SEC) and we don't know what is to be gained by it," Banyard said.

The senior bank officer declined to comment on whether the political contributions had been made with the knowledge of the board.

Howell told stockholders that bank management does not consider the amount of improper payments to have significantly affected earnings. The SEC filing is being made under the commission's voluntary disclo-

sure program whereby corporations are encouraged to re-examine their records and disclose publicly any questionable transactions that had not previously been made public.

Chiles Larsen, an SEC information officer, said he was not aware that the commission had set 1973 as a cut-off date for questionable corporate activities that must be reported.

The bank has about \$500 million in deposits, and is a major bank in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Judge Overturns Rule On Pregnancy Benefit

PORTLAND, Maine (UPI) — U.S. District Court Judge Edward Gignoux yesterday struck down a federal regulation requiring schools receiving federal funds to give paid sick leave to pregnant teachers.

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Conferees Urge 152 More Judges On U.S. District and Appeals Courts

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—House-Senate conferees resolved their differences over how many new Federal judges to create by voting today to approve all but two of the new positions proposed by either house.

The result will be to send to the two houses for final approval a bill creating 152 new judicial posts—117 on district Wyoming Judicial District, which the committee chairman, Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, called “the worst judgeship created in the House,” and one proposed on a temporary basis by the Senate for the Southern District of Florida.

A number of differences between the House and Senate bills still remain to be resolved, including a Senate-approved proposal to split the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in two. Under this plan, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and the Canal Zone would remain in the Fifth Circuit. Louisiana and Texas would be in a new 11th Circuit. The House bill would leave the Fifth Circuit as it is.

Largest New Group Ever

The 152 new positions would be the biggest group of Federal judgeships ever created by Congress at one time. None have been created for the last 10 years.

The original Senate bill proposed only 75 new district judges, but when it passed in May the number had increased

to 113. The House bill started out at 81 and grew to 110.

There were 104 new district judgeships on which both Houses agreed. The Senate put in nine that were not in the House bill and the House approved six that were not in the Senate version. Both houses approved 35 new circuit judges.

Mr. Brooks, who said that he personally favored eliminating all 15 of them, nevertheless proposed the compromise that was agreed upon, arguing that it appeared to be the only way to gain an agreement.

A Way to Save Talk

“In order to save a lot of talk and discussion and then have it rejected by the House, it might be wise to accept the additions from the House and those from the Senate and just everybody love everybody and create judgeships abracadabra,” he told the committee.

Eliminating the Wyoming judgeship added by the House would leave the Wyoming Judicial District as the only one in the country with only one judge. Conference committee members said the state's two Republican Senators, Clifford P. Hansen and Malcolm Wallop, opposed authorizing the new judgeship.

The temporary judgeship for southern Florida that was eliminated had been added by the Senate on top of five additional permanent judges authorized by both houses. Conferees said that the district had one of the heaviest caseloads in the country.

Col. S.J. Grogan, Was CIA Official

Retired Army colonel Stanley J. Grogan, 87, who headed public relations in the War Department during most of World War II and who then served 15 years as a deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency for public affairs, died of cancer April 13 at the Wisconsin Avenue Nursing Home.

Col. Grogan began his military career in 1917. He was commissioned in the Army and saw service in France during World War I. He served at various posts in the ensuing years and then, in 1939, he was assigned to head a public relations section in the War Department. He held this post until 1944 and was responsible for announcing many of the major stories of the war.

In 1944, he was transferred to Italy and saw action with Gen. Mark Clark's 5th Army. His last military assignment was as commander of the base at Berchtesgaden, Germany, where Hitler had had a retreat. Col. Grogan retired from the Army in 1951.

In the same year, he began his career with the CIA. He retired a second time in 1966.

His military decorations included the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star and the Army Commendation Medal. He also held decorations from Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Brazil.

Col. Grogan was born in Archbald, Pa., and grew up in Scranton. He was a reporter on several newspapers in Pennsylvania and New England. In 1912, he joined the old New York World. He held that job until he joined the Army.

Col. Grogan's survivors include his wife, Marie Di Giorgio Grogan, of the home in Washington; a son, Dr. Stanley J. Jr., of Pinole, Calif., a daughter, Patricia Grogan Brown, of Taft, Calif.; a sister, Mrs. Thomas Rittenhouse, of Scranton; six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

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Basic Provisions of Treaties

WASHINGTON, April 18—Following are the basic provisions of the two treaties that provide for turning over control of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000 and for the permanent neutrality of the canal thereafter.

Panama Canal Treaty

THE CANAL: Panama will assume "full responsibility for the management, operation and maintenance of the canal" on the termination of the treaty at noon Dec. 31, 1999. Until then the canal will be operated by a new United States agency, the Panama Canal Commission, whose board will include five Americans and four Panamanians.

THE CANAL ZONE: Panama will assume jurisdiction of the 533-square-mile zone when the treaty comes into force, but the zone will be integrated into Panama over a 30-month transition period.

DEFENSE: The United States will continue to have primary responsibility for the defense of the canal until expiration of the treaty in 1999, but will establish with Panama a combined

board of officers for consultation and cooperation on defense matters.

SEA LEVEL CANAL: Under the treaty, the United States will agree to negotiate only with Panama for construction of a sea-level canal across Central America, and Panama will agree not to undertake such a project with any country except the United States.

RESERVATIONS: The Senate adopted a measure yesterday allowing the United States to use its forces unilaterally if necessary. But another reservation specifies that any intervention would be only to keep the canal open, not to interfere in Panama's internal affairs. Another measure adopted by the Senate would nullify the mutually exclusive commitment on a sea-level canal,

Neutrality Treaty

DEFENSE: After the treaty comes into effect on Dec. 31, 1999, the United States and Panama will each have the right to defend the canal against threats to its neutrality or to the peaceful transit of ships.

TRANSIT: Panama pledges to keep the canal open to "peaceful transit" by ships of all nations, including warships.

RESERVATIONS: A measure adopted

by the Senate last month in effect gives the United States the right to take "such steps as it deems necessary," including the use of force to reopen the canal or restore its operations, should this become necessary. Another measure adopted by the Senate keeps the possibility of maintaining United States troops or bases in Panama after 1999 if Panama and the United States decided it was necessary.